LITTLE COLORADO RIVER DATA BASE ACTIVITIES PROGRESS REPORT FOR THIRD QUARTER OF FY-93





PREPARED BY:

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April 1, 1993 thru June 30, 1993

I testing the scanner to see what was possible. I was hoping it might be used to scan photographs of pictures taken down on the Little Colorado River. Then the digital images would be linked to point coverage layers (ie., camp, archeological, springs, net, place names). Each point would have a scanned photograph image associated with it. The procedure did work as a one-time effort. Several problems developed:

- 1. The scanner was too slow taking several hours to scan an image, this tied up the pc's resources causing delays of the bibliography data entry. I also tried to hook up the scanner directly to the Sun IPX, but a pc communications board built into the scanner would not allow me to communicate through the unix system.
- 2. The coping the image data pc diskettes IPX took a very long time. The PC and sun systems were no longer networked, because the communication board on the pc had failed and is not on a maintenance contract.
- 3. Photo image processing. I installed some software for use with SoftPC, the pc emulation software on the sun. The software included Photostyler (image capture and manipulation), and HiJaak (data conversion program), and PKZIP (data compression program). Photostyler would only run under WINDOWS, so that also had to be installed. Running both Photostyler and Windows caused a heavy drain on the IPX resources, often hanging SoftPC program causing the system to halt.
- 4. The photos took up too much disk space.

In order to make this work the scanner needs to be upgraded to work with the unix environment, or replaced, and software to run the scanner. More disk space needs to be available to store the images.

I installed PKZIP and DBASE IV on the pc. The autoexec.bat and config.sys system file were changed to accommodate the changes in software, and remove all references to the PC-NFS networking software.

The 4mm DATA tape drive and the pc communications board were replaced by the end of this quarter. I wrote a c-shell program to determine the best way to backup the file systems. The pc will not be networked with the Sun in the near future. I

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find no immediate need to do so, and possible network problems would cause unnecessary delays.

I had thought about making custom marker symbols for some of the unique features. This would be different symbols depicting different fish species, animals and net types. First, I needed to understand the Arc/Info method of creating new symbols and then combining four arc coverages to create one symbol. The process was straight forward, but as in every thing else it was time consuming. Coverage positioning could have gone much faster if Arcedit was much more flexible with it's coordinate data entry.

The local GIS users group called Resources Information Management System (RIMS) had previously purchased the 1990 Tiger files. Each member of the group was assigned to develop a specific map layer from the tiger files. The Heritage program had already obligated itself to create county and state boundaries coverages for all four of the four corner states. These coverages were created, data attributes entered, and coverages distributed to RIMS members.

During the March 1993 GCES meeting in Flagstaff, I was asked to show some of the GIS coverages acquired for the Little Colorado River Basin. I proceeded by creating several maps on transparencies. I traveled to GCES meeting in Flagstaff in June.

The LCR Bibliography data base continues to grow. In mid-May the data base counted 1680 entries and 780 hardcopies available in the office. The routine work of editing abstracts, entering new citations, prepare articles, memorandum, reports for filing, xeroxing books, preparing hardcopy books and summary reports for binding continues.

The Natural Resource technician traveled to UNM (Gallup), NAU (Flagstaff) libraries. She received two 1 day DOS and one 1 day wordperfect pc training at the local training center.